

愛知県公立入試問題過去問③【2年】

四則計算 (①乗除)

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$$【12A】 -2xy \div \left(-\frac{4}{3}xy^2\right) \times 6x^2y$$

$$【12B】 12ab \times (-2ab^2) \div (-6a^2b)$$

$$【13A】 5x^2y \times 12xy^2 \div (-2)^2xy$$

$$【15A】 12a^2b \div (-6ab) \times 3ab^2$$

$$【16B】 -4a^2b \div 8ab \times (-6b^2)$$

$$【17B】 12ab^2 \div \frac{4}{15}ab \times \frac{5}{9}a$$

$$【18A】 3a^2b \div a \times (-2b)^2$$

$$【19B】 -1.6xy \times (-3.5x) \div 0.2y$$

$$【20A】 2xy^2 \div (-4y) \times (-6x)$$

$$【21A】 4xy^2 \div (-6y)^2 \times 9x$$

$$[1.1A] (4a - 6a^2b) \div 2a$$

$$[1.3B] 5ab + 12a^2b^2 \div (-3ab)$$

$$[1.4B] (-8x^2y) \div (-2xy) - x$$

$$[1.5B] 12a^2b^2 \div (-2ab) + ab$$

$$[1.7A] 2a - 18a^2b^2 \div (-3ab^2)$$

$$[1.8B] (24a^2b - 8ab) \div 6ab - 4a$$

$$[1.9B] (6a^2b - 18ab + 12ab^2) \div 3ab + 2(3 - 2b)$$

$$[2.6B] \frac{7}{5}a + \left(-\frac{3}{4}ab^2\right) \div \left(-\frac{5}{4}b^2\right)$$

$$[22A] (-8xy^2) \times 2x \div (-4xy)$$

$$[23A] (-3x)^2 \times y \div 3xy$$

$$[23B] 9a^2b \div (-6ab) \times 2a$$

$$[24B] 2a^2b \times 6ab \div (-2ab)^2$$

$$[27B] 10a^2b \div (-2ab)^2 \times 2ab$$

$$[28B] (-8xy)^2 \div \frac{4}{3} x^2y$$

$$[30B] 6ab \times (-3ab)^2 \div 27ab^2$$

$$[31A] 12x^2y \times (-3y)^2 \div (2xy)^2$$

[12A] $-2xy \div \left(-\frac{4}{3}xy^2\right) \times 6x^2y$

$\xrightarrow{2 \rightarrow 2^1 +}$

$$= \frac{-2xy \div \left(-\frac{4xy^2}{3}\right) \times 6x^2y}{\cancel{xy^2} \times \cancel{6x^2y}}$$

$$= \frac{\cancel{2} \times \textcircled{3} \times \cancel{6} \times \cancel{x^2} \times \cancel{y^2}}{\cancel{xy^2}}$$

$$= \frac{9x^2}{\cancel{1}} \#$$

Point
約分しやすいように
分母・分子に
ふりわけるとよい。

[12B] $12ab \times (-2ab^2) \div (-6a^2b)$

$\xrightarrow{2 \rightarrow 2^1 +}$

$$= \frac{12ab \times (-2ab^2) \times \frac{1}{6a^2b}}{\cancel{12ab} \times \cancel{2ab^2}}$$

$$= \frac{\textcircled{4} \times \cancel{12} \times \cancel{ab} \times -\cancel{2} \times \cancel{ab^2}}{\cancel{2} \times \cancel{6} \times \cancel{a^2} \times \cancel{b}}$$

$$= \frac{4b^2}{\cancel{1}} \#$$

Point
分母でよい文字式
の逆数は $\frac{1}{\quad}$
とやる。

[13A] $5x^2y \times 12xy^2 \div (-2)^2xy$

$$= \frac{\textcircled{5} \times \cancel{x^2} \times \textcircled{3} \times \cancel{12} \times \cancel{xy^2}}{\cancel{4} \times \cancel{xy}}$$

$$= \frac{15x^2y^2}{\cancel{1}} \#$$

Point
よくやるミス... $6ab \times 3ab^2$
を先にやるとしまる...
Xの式は分子にたがる。

[15A] $12a^2b \div (-6ab) \times 3ab^2$

$$= \frac{\textcircled{6} \times \cancel{12} \times \cancel{a^2} \times \cancel{b} \times \cancel{3} \times \cancel{a} \times \cancel{b^2}}{\cancel{-6} \times \cancel{ab}}$$

$$= \frac{6a^2b^2}{\cancel{1}} \#$$

Point
分母分子に
分ける。

[16B] $-4a^2b \div 8ab \times (-6b^2)$

$$= \frac{-\cancel{4} \times \cancel{a^2} \times \textcircled{3} \times \cancel{8} \times \cancel{ab} \times \cancel{6} \times \cancel{b^2}}{\cancel{8} \times \cancel{ab}}$$

$$= \frac{3ab^2}{\cancel{1}} \#$$

Point
約分し終って,
残った数や文字
を○を付けておく
忘れがらう。

[17B] $12ab^2 \div \frac{4}{15}ab \times \frac{5}{9}a$

$$= \frac{12ab^2 \div \frac{4ab}{15} \times \frac{5a}{9}}{\cancel{12ab^2} \times \cancel{4ab} \times \cancel{9}}$$

$$= \frac{\cancel{12} \times \cancel{ab^2} \times \textcircled{5} \times \cancel{15} \times \textcircled{5} \times \cancel{a}}{\cancel{4} \times \cancel{ab} \times \cancel{9}}$$

$$= \frac{25ab}{\cancel{1}} \#$$

Point
一度分母分子に分けて
おいてからかけ算に
直すと、ミスがらう。

〃 $4b^2$

$$[18A] 3a^2b \div a \times (-2b)^2$$

$$= \frac{3a^2b \times 4b^2}{a}$$

$$= \frac{12ab^3}{1} \#$$

Point
小数は分数に直すと計算しやい。

$$[19B] -1.6xy \times (-3.5x) \div 0.2y$$

$$= -\frac{16}{10}xy \times -\frac{35}{10}x \div \frac{2}{10}y$$

$$= \frac{\textcircled{4} 8 \cancel{10} \times \textcircled{7} 35 \times 10}{10 \times 10 \times \cancel{2}} = 28x^2 \#$$

Point
符号は最優先に
チェックしておいでな
約分に入るとよい。

$$[20A] 2xy^2 \div (-4y) \times (-6x)$$

$$= \frac{\cancel{2} \times \textcircled{3} y^2 \times \textcircled{3} \cancel{4} x}{\cancel{4} y}$$

↑ $-2 > 2$
+

$$= \frac{3x^2y}{1} \#$$

Point
暗算でいい時も
あるが、情報
(数、文字、符号)が
多いときは注意。

$$[21A] 4xy^2 \div (-6y)^2 \times 9x$$

$$= 4xy^2 \div 36y^2 \times 9x$$

$$= \frac{\cancel{4} \times \textcircled{9} x}{\cancel{36} y^2} = \frac{x^2}{1} \#$$

Point
 $a \div b \times c = \frac{a \times c}{b}$
↑
÷が11右項が分母

$$[11A] (4a - 6a^2b) \div 2a$$

$$= \frac{\textcircled{2} \cancel{4} a}{\cancel{2} a} - \frac{\textcircled{3} \cancel{6} a^2 b}{\cancel{2} a}$$

$$= \frac{2 - 3ab}{1} \#$$

Point
 $\frac{4a - 6a^2b}{2a}$
片方だけ
割りなさい。

$$[13B] 5ab + 12a^2b^2 \div (-3ab)$$

$$= 5ab + \frac{12a^2b^2}{-3ab}$$

$$= 5ab - 4ab$$

$$= \frac{ab}{1} \#$$

Point
 $(5ab + 12a^2b^2) \div (-3ab)$
これはいい。12a²b²とか
割りなさい。

$$\begin{aligned}
 [14B] \quad & (-8x^2y) \div (-2xy) - x \\
 &= \frac{-8x^2y}{-2xy} - x \\
 &= 4x - x = \underline{\underline{3x}} \#
 \end{aligned}$$

Point
 $a \div b - c$
 ここでまじり

$$\begin{aligned}
 [15B] \quad & 12a^2b^2 \div (-2ab) + ab \\
 &= \frac{\textcircled{12}a^2b^2}{\ominus 2ab} + ab \\
 &= -6ab + ab = \underline{\underline{-5ab}} \#
 \end{aligned}$$

Point
 数の係数は1が
 隠れている $a = 1a$

$$\begin{aligned}
 [17A] \quad & 2a - 18a^2b^2 \div (-3ab^2) \\
 &= 2a - \frac{\textcircled{18}a^2b^2}{\ominus 3ab^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{2a + 6}} \#$$

Point
 文字の項と数
 はまじりしない。

$$\begin{aligned}
 [18B] \quad & (24a^2b - 8ab) \div 6ab - 4a \\
 &= \frac{\textcircled{24}a^2b}{6ab} - \frac{\textcircled{8}ab}{3ab} - 4a
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 4a - \frac{4}{3} - 4a = \underline{\underline{-\frac{4}{3}}} \#$$

$$[19B] \quad (6a^2b - 18ab + 12ab^2) \div 3ab + 2(3 - 2b)$$

$$= \frac{\textcircled{2}6a^2b - \textcircled{6}18ab + \textcircled{4}12ab^2}{3ab} + 6 - 4b$$

$$= \underbrace{2a - 6 + 4b} + \underbrace{6 - 4b} = \underline{\underline{2a}} \#$$

Point
 和・差が入ると
 積と商でできる
 まじりを区別
 して解こう。

$$[26B] \quad \frac{7}{5}a + \left(-\frac{3}{4}ab^2\right) \div \left(-\frac{5}{4}b^2\right)$$

$$= \frac{7}{5}a + \left(-\frac{3ab^2}{4}\right) \div \left(-\frac{5b^2}{4}\right)$$

$$= \frac{7}{5}a + \left(\frac{3ab^2}{\cancel{4}} \times \frac{\cancel{4}}{5b^2}\right)$$

$$= \frac{7}{5}a + \frac{3}{5}a = \frac{10}{5}a = \underline{\underline{2a}} \#$$

Point
 0にはまることが多い
 ので意識して
 おこう。

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \quad \quad \quad -2 > 2 \text{ " } + \\
 & \quad \quad \quad \swarrow \quad \quad \searrow \\
 [22A] & \quad (-8xy^2) \times 2x \div (-4xy) \\
 = & \quad \frac{\textcircled{4} \cancel{8} \cancel{2} \cancel{1}^2 \times \cancel{2} \cancel{x}}{\cancel{2} \cancel{4} \cancel{x} \cancel{y}} = \underline{4xy} //
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 [23A] & \quad (-3x)^2 \times y \div 3xy \\
 = & \quad 9x^2 \times y \div 3xy \\
 = & \quad \frac{\textcircled{3} \cancel{9} \cancel{1} \times \cancel{y}}{\cancel{3} \cancel{x} \cancel{y}} = \underline{3x} //
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 [23B] & \quad 9a^2b \div (-6ab) \times 2a \\
 = & \quad \frac{\textcircled{3} \cancel{9} \cancel{a}^2 \cancel{b} \times \cancel{2} \cancel{a}}{\cancel{-6} \cancel{a} \cancel{b}} = \underline{3a^2} //
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 [24B] & \quad 2a^2b \times 6ab \div (-2ab)^2 \\
 = & \quad \frac{\cancel{2} \cancel{a}^2 \cancel{b} \times \textcircled{3} \cancel{6} \cancel{a} \cancel{b}}{\cancel{2} \cancel{4} \cancel{a}^2 \cancel{b}^2} = \underline{3a} //
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 [27B] & \quad 10a^2b \div (-2ab)^2 \times 2ab \\
 & \quad \quad \quad // 4a^2b^2 \\
 = & \quad \frac{\textcircled{5} \cancel{10} \cancel{a}^2 \cancel{b} \times \cancel{2} \cancel{a} \cancel{b}}{\cancel{2} \cancel{4} \cancel{a}^2 \cancel{b}^2} \\
 = & \quad \underline{5a} //
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 [29B] & \quad (-8xy)^2 \div \frac{4}{3} x^2y \\
 = & \quad 64x^2y^2 \div \frac{4x^2y}{3} \\
 = & \quad \frac{\textcircled{16} \cancel{64} \cancel{x}^2 \cancel{y}^2 \times \textcircled{3}}{\cancel{4} \cancel{x}^2 \cancel{y}} \\
 = & \quad \underline{48y} //
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 [30B] & \quad 6ab \times (-3ab)^2 \div 27ab^2 \\
 = & \quad \frac{\textcircled{2} \cancel{6} \cancel{a} \cancel{b} \times \textcircled{9} \cancel{a}^2 \cancel{b}^2}{\cancel{27} \cancel{a} \cancel{b}^2} \\
 = & \quad \underline{2a^2b} //
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 [31A] & \quad 12x^2y \times (-3y)^2 \div (2xy)^2 \\
 = & \quad 12x^2y \times 9y^2 \div 4x^2y^2 \\
 = & \quad \frac{\textcircled{3} \cancel{12} \cancel{x}^2 \cancel{y} \times \textcircled{9} \cancel{y}^2}{\cancel{4} \cancel{x}^2 \cancel{y}^2} \\
 = & \quad \underline{27y} //
 \end{aligned}$$